



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 23, 1928

FERDINAND BARBRACK  
TEAPOT MONEY "EDUCATES" VOTERS  
JUST A LOT OF APPLESAUCE  
BE FAIR  
WASTED EFFORT



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

## Going Busily Ahead

FOR 31 years The Emporium has been constantly progressing—selling more merchandise, creating a larger number of satisfied customers, building a bigger business. The growth of The Emporium is due to our constant effort to give a fuller and better service, and our endeavor to take a larger part in the up-building of a great community. In every way The Emporium is going busily ahead.

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and Plasterers.

Express Stripe Over-  
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Black Bib Overalls.

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Cooks' Pants and  
Khaki Pants.

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Alls in khaki or blue.

Here you will also  
find a complete line  
of well-made Work  
Shirts and Cloves.



## HALE'S BASEMENT

5th and Market

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meet 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Secretary Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stewart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 208 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1928

No. 8



## FERDINAND BARBRACK



Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky came the announcement last Monday morning that Ferdinand Barbrack had passed away the night before at a late hour after an illness of only three days of pneumonia. The suddenness of the shock made it almost impossible for his host of friends and acquaintances to believe that he was dead, and many inquiries came to this office throughout the day. He had been our associate in the printing trades for more than twenty-five years, thirteen of which he occupied the office of Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and for twelve years last passed he had worked with us as mailing clerk of the Labor Clarion. He will be sadly missed in the labor movement, for he was always ready and anxious to be of service to the cause that was nearest his heart.

He was a most unusual man, in whom everybody had implicit confidence and whose word no man ever doubted. Friendship with Ferdinand Barbrack was of the kind that wore well, and the longer one knew him the better and the more binding became that friendship, because it was based upon unselfishness and square-dealing and unbending loyalty to fairness and right principles. Genial, courageous, capable, sympathetic and with a zealot's warmth to fire his purposes and inspire his idealisms, he was a success within the true meaning of the word. His record as a man and citizen is one without a breath of reproach. His requiem will be breathed by all who knew him and will be soft with the sighs of a haunting regret, but thrilled with a pride and tenderness born of memories that will endure while life lasts. He was never a man who sought the spotlight. Quiet, retiring and unassuming in manner, yet he possessed reserve power and courage when occasion required, and he did not hesitate to take a position for what he thought was right and maintain it tenaciously and energetically to the end. Always honest and conscientious in his work and in friendship loyal and sincere, he was a source of comfort and encouragement to all those who came in contact with him. Indeed, we will miss him in our daily labors, for we greatly relied upon him. He earned the good-will of men, and we are sure the Lord will have mercy on his soul and provide a place for him in His heavenly kingdom.

The funeral was held on Wednesday from his late residence, 2638 Twenty-first avenue.

### FERDINAND BARBRACK—A MAN.

By Will J. French.

It seems impossible to realize that no longer will trade unionists, and especially those of the printing trades, see the stalwart figure of Ferdinand Barbrack. Right in the prime of life, only 46, it looked as though many long years were ahead of him. Now comes the sudden news of his passing, an event that has saddened many friends.

Ferdinand Barbrack stood four-square for the principles of unionism. He was adamant in his belief in the advantages of collective bargaining, and he served Mailers' Union No. 18 with unswerving fidelity. Ever anxious to prove of service to the cause, he was active as a delegate to the Labor Council and to the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Few men know how Ferdinand Barbrack labored in the many arbitration proceedings in which the mailers and the publishers discussed terms of employment. All the problems pertaining to living costs and wages and conditions were studied with a faithfulness that was surprising to those who did not know the man.

Last Wednesday afternoon the words of farewell were spoken over the mortal remains of a splendid man, a true friend and a citizen of the highest type. Ferdinand Barbrack will not be forgotten. His widow, daughter and son have the heartfelt sympathy of all those who knew the husband and father. In spirit a garland of California's choicest blossoms will be gently laid on the last resting place of one who has not lived in vain, for he is an example for those of us who must follow him across the great divide.

### SPREAD THE POWER OF LABOR'S PRESS.

The world is more literate than ever. The United States is a literate nation. Where men read ideas may be spread and ultimately justice may be had. Men learn about trade unionism by reading and then they become trade unionists. One of the best services that can be rendered the labor movement and the human race is the spreading of the labor press, which presents the arguments of trade unionism.

### MELLON'S EASY PHILOSOPHY.

Asked by the Senate digging committee if he was incensed by the Will Hays proposal that he accept \$25,000 worth of Sinclair bonds and give the equivalent in cash, Mr. Mellon said, "I don't become incensed. I take things in this world as they are and act according to my conscience." That is an easy-going philosophy. But let us ask where the world would be if there were not men who resent iniquity and injustice and who refuse to take things as they are—who refuse to permit the evil and the sinister persons make the conditions under which we must live? Where would the trade union movement be if it thought as Mellon says he thinks? It is well that all are not molded along the lines of laissez faire and that not all refuse to become incensed!

### PAINTERS' WAGE ISSUE WON.

The United States Supreme Court has refused to intervene in a controversy between the Painters' Union of Washington and the Barker Painting Company of New York.

The employing firm secured a contract to decorate a large hotel, but would not pay the New York wage rate, which is higher than the Washington scale, as provided by the union rules. The painters refused to work and the company secured an injunction that was later dissolved.

The Court of Appeals dismissed the company's plea for a reversal on the ground that "it is clear that the union painters were free to accept or reject employment upon the terms offered by the appellant (Barker) and correspondingly appellant was free to accept or reject the terms of employment offered by the men."

This position is sustained by the Supreme Court. The company claimed the painters' action as unfair restraint of trade.

### TEAPOT MONEY "EDUCATES" VOTERS.

In its oil scandal probe the Senate Public Lands Committee discovered how politicians controlled the foreign language press of this country that circulates among hundreds of thousands of foreign-born citizens.

M. J. Pessin, New York advertising man, said that William Boyce Thompson, prominent big navy advocate and finance chairman for the Republican Party; the late John T. Pratt, to whom Will Hays said he gave \$50,000 of the Sinclair bonds, and Sentaor T. Coleman duPoint of Delaware, purchased the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers in 1919. This purchase was used in the Harding-Coolidge campaign.

Contributors to this fund that was intended to "educate" foreign-born citizens, included Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, the Commonwealth Edison Company which is controlled by Samuel Insull, whose contribution to Frank L. Smith resulted in the latter's expulsion from the United States; American Radiator Company, Steel and Tube Company of America, meat packing firms of Swift and Wilson, Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, First National Bank of Chicago, American Smelting and Refining Company and Libby, McNeill & Libby, meat packers.

### DEFEND PRISON-LABOR PLAN.

Governors of four New England states defend the present prison-labor system and petition Congress to reject the Cooper-Hawes bill that will permit states to apply their laws governing convict-made goods shipped into those states.

The state executives are: Trumbull of Connecticut, Case of Rhode Island, Weeks of Vermont and Spaulding of New Hampshire. They claim this law will be the entering wedge to the adoption of laws that will permit states to determine what other states they will do business with.

The governors fear that the Cooper-Hawes bill will bring unemployment in prisons and "cause serious injury of the inmates thereof and a great increase in expense of maintenance of such institutions."

This alarming condition would follow the passage of the Cooper-Hawes bill, "as every state would be obliged to pass statutes prohibiting the sale of the goods covered by such legislation for its own protection."

The petition, in fact, sustains supporters of the bill, who claim it would be a blow to convict-labor goods that compete with free labor.

**BOSS**  
THE TAILOR  
1048 MARKET STREET  
Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and  
Overcoats  
at  
Popular  
Prices



All Work  
Done Under  
Strictly  
Union  
Conditions

**JUST A LOT OF APPLESAUCE!**

By Chester M. Wright.

Perhaps there is no better authority in the United States on Communism and Communist propaganda in America than the American Federation of Labor and officers and members of its affiliated unions. Labor knows the philosophy and the tactics of the reds.

But every now and then some "expert" bobs up who rends the air with shrieks about red terrors that labor never heard of. Every now and then a wave comes along that engulfs all of labor's knowledge and experience.

It is a service to paint the red situation as it is. This labor does continuously. It is a service to explain the red philosophy and the red tactics and to show where, how and why the reds are operating. This labor does. It is not a service to shout about reds where there are no reds and to proclaim an exaggerated situation. It serves no purpose except a bad purpose to paint things as being redder than they are.

One of the most energetic denouncers of the reds is Mr. Fred Marvin, executive secretary of the Keymen of America. Mr. Marvin is, it appears, the original rough on reds. To judge by what he has to say every now and then labor is in the kindergarten class when it comes to knowing the red onions. When he sees red all other colors are torn right out of the spectrum.

Mr. Marvin was one of the witnesses before the House Committee on Immigration when the Box bill was being considered. The Box bill would apply the quota to Mexican immigrants.

Of Mexicans Mr. Marvin said they "have not the mentality to differentiate between the Socialist form of government that prevails in their country and the republican form of government that prevails in this country." Regardless of the mentality of Mexican immigrants, there is no Socialist form of government in Mexico. Mr. Marvin went on to say that the Mexican Federation of Labor is forming branches in the southwestern states, implying that these were intended to be hostile to the United States and to American organized labor. This will be news to most, if not all, American trade unionists.

Representative Schneider (Wis.) explained the agreement between the Mexican and American Federations of Labor to work out migration restriction by voluntary agreement and added that he did not believe the Mexican Federation of Labor was a Communistic organization.

Expert Marvin said he was not as optimistic as Mr. Schneider as to the situation in Mexico. He said further: "I can not assume that the officials of the American Federation of Labor, who are reputed to be smart fellows, are dealing with the officials of the Crom (Mexican Federation of Labor) on the theory that they are going to get a square deal. They do not play the game that way in Mexico."

This is not only a charge that Mexican labor does not play a square game, but it also is a charge that American labor does not play a square game and is co-operating with Mexican labor on the theory that it will not get a square deal. That would amount to a charge that American labor officials are betraying their membership. Mr. Marvin appears to be either a very brave, or else a very foolish man.

One certain conclusion is that such ranting about "reds" must discredit every true charge about Communist propaganda. To paint wild pictures discredits every accurate picture. The red machinations are bad enough. To paint them as worse than they are helps no one but the reds themselves.

Mr. Marvin—and he is not the only one—appears to be as wild and woolly about the reds as he appears to be about the trade union movement.

**BE FAIR.**

To Organized Labor, Greeting: With the coming of spring there is an almost universal movement to refurbish, redecorate and replenish. Everyone is forced to spend some money. The spending of this money, whether in small or large sums, must be done with an eye to the future. By this is meant that a close watch must be kept so that the money spent by trade unionists in the beautiful spring months will not be used against them in the bleak winter months by non-union employers.

Members of organized labor should patronize fair employers when there is spring painting, plastering, tiling, upholstering, wall papering, electrical or carpentry work to be done.

Some member of every family will need a suit of clothes, a hat, shoes, necktie, cap, gloves, underwear, hosiery, collars or shirts. When any of these are bought, look for the union label and call for a clerk wearing the union working button.

There will be Easter dances and entertainments galore and here is a chance to help the Allied Printing Trades when getting out publicity and programs of all kinds. The Paper Makers can be helped by a demand for union water-marked paper and the Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers can be helped by a demand for their label on all engraved wedding and other invitations.

Union musicians should be engaged for all Easter dances and entertainments and a union taxi should be called to take trade unionists to and from these affairs.

If health in the spring is to be safeguarded, buy union bread, cake, soft drinks, flour; patronize union restaurants, meat markets, barber shops; smoke union cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.

Bear in mind the Broom Makers, Book Binders, Bill Posters, Coopers, Horseshoers, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Jewelry Workers, Metal Polishers, Metal Engravers, Sheet Metal Workers, Stove Mounters and Wire Weavers all have union labels which should be patronized when in need of such work as they do. Remember the employees of street and electric railways wear a working button when they are members of organized labor, and the union slide is displayed in fair movie theatres. Look for the union shop card in all garages and repair shops.

Keep in mind our motto: Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer, and the money spent this spring will not be used to disrupt organized labor next winter by the unfair employers.

Would be pleased to hear from those favoring this policy.

Faternally yours,  
JOHN J. MANNING,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label  
Trades Department.

Talkative Woman (on board ship)—Can you swim?

Sailor—Only at times, ma'am.

Talkative Woman—Only at times! How strange! And when do these moments of ability come to you?

Sailor—In the water, ma'am.

Phone Kearny 1540

**UNION LABEL CLOTHES**

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**DICK CULLEN**  
**THE FASHION TAILORS**

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At Twenty-second

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI

The Only Union Store in the Mission

**UNION FLORIST**

Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty  
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.  
Telephone Market 3285

**Herman's Hats**

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET

Near 20th St.

**WHITTHORNE & SWAN**

We "CAN" sell clean, staple merchandise at right prices at all times and we do "DO" it. Our six big department store buying power is the reason.

MISSION ST. NEAR 22ND

**ARE YOU A UNION MAN?**

Does your Union use the Union Label Button to designate your good standing in organized labor?

**YOU SHOULD**  
**SEE ABOUT IT**

Write for Prices and Samples

**Walter N. Brunt Press**  
**PRINTING and BADGES**

111 SEVENTH STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

**DEMAND THE UNION LABEL**

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.



## BY THE WAY.

It is beginning to be realized that the "chain" newspapers, which have been extending their hold rapidly in the last ten years, represent a dangerous trend in American journalism. The "chain" newspaper is dangerous in more than one respect. It tends to standardization of thought on political, social and other questions. It takes newspapers out of the hands of local men, who know what their city wants and needs. It gives wealthy men an opportunity to completely control public opinion over large districts, even in whole states. "Chain" newspapers have made such progress that some of the largest American cities no longer have locally-owned newspapers alive to local interests, but only papers owned and, to a certain extent, edited in other cities. Owners of these papers have no particular interest in the communities where the papers are published, but regard the papers solely as money-making organs. Absentee ownership is not a charge that can be made against the labor press. In virtually all cases, labor papers are owned and edited in the communities in which they are published. They represent the interests of the community as a whole and of the great mass of the people and they can be depended upon to defend these interests, which is not the case with the paper owned outside the locality in which it is published. This is a point worthy of consideration by advertisers and the general public.

\* \* \*

Friends of the Fascist dictatorship who love to paint economic conditions under Mussolini as steadily improving will have a hard time explaining why unemployment in Italy has been increasing. In most of the large countries in Europe last year unemployment, though large, did not rise. In Great Britain, Germany and France there was on the whole some decline. Italy, however, was an exception, unemployment increasing there. In the summer of 1926 there was a slight decline, but since then the upward curve has been unmistakable and recent figures confirm this fact. The figures for July, August, September, October and November, 1927, were respectively 263,091, 291,821, 305,930, 332,240 and 375,734. In November, 1926, the total was only 148,821, so that the total doubled between November, 1926, and November, 1927. This is a record which should give the most enthusiastic adherent of Fascism pause.

\* \* \*

It is perhaps difficult for the workers in many industries to realize that they have a vital "stake" in the safeguarding and preservation of the forests. As a matter of fact there are few industries the welfare of which is not bound up with the forests. This was brought out by President Coolidge in a recent proclamation fixing the week of April 22-28 as "American Forest Week," which is set aside for "public discussion of our forests and what must be done to safeguard and restore them." As President Coolidge said, making our lands produce continuous crops of lumber will have momentous consequences in our national life. "It will," he added, "give agriculture the advantage of a new and valuable crop. It will afford employment to millions of men in the forest industries. It will provide raw materials for many industries. It will furnish traffic for our railroads. It will maintain foreign and domestic commerce." The President urged that during "American Forest Week" the nation "give thought to the preservation and wise use of our forests to the end that energetic forest policies will be adopted by all communities." If the nation generally observes the week as suggested, the observance will be productive of good not only in this day but for generations to come.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

## DEVASTATING QUERIES.

Judge Ben Lindsey is going to Washington to debate companionate marriages with Rabbi Simon. It is a profitable "stunt." In New York Lindsey had Rabbi Stephen Wise as his opponent and the gate receipts exceeded \$16,000—almost as good as a second-class prizefight.

The judge explained his idea to the members of a men's club in Denver some months ago.

When he sat down, a young man arose and asked:

"How many men in this audience have daughters?"

A hundred hands shot up.

"How many of you would be willing to have your daughters contract companionate marriages?" queried the inquisitive young man.

Not one hand was raised.

A doctrine which can be shattered by two well-directed questions will not make much headway among the American people.

## AGAIN THE LABOR PRESS SCORES.

The labor press of America has been alone in telling the inner truth about the Havana conference of Pan-American nations. Elsewhere the story has been told as desired by the administration and Wall Street. The labor press has rendered a great service, made possible because the labor press has a great news gathering organization that is free and courageous. International Labor News Service, owned by the labor press of America, justifies itself continuously and in public service.

## IS THE CONSTITUTION LOP-SIDED?

There is no essential difference between Pennsylvania mine owners and New York traction magnates. For these powerful barons the United States Constitution does not apply to wage earners. Apparently here is an issue that must be definitely determined once for all and for the entire nation. If they can maintain their contention, then freedom will have disappeared from this land. But nobody believes they can maintain their contention.

## FEDERAL ANNUITY FAVORED.

The House Civil Service Committee has approved the feature of the Lehlbach bill that increases the maximum annuity for federal employees to \$1200.

Another accepted provision permits the annuity of those on the retired roll to be brought up to the same level as the beneficiary would receive under the liberalized law.

## MISS WILSON OUT FOR CONGRESS.

Miss Agnes Hart Wilson has filed nomination papers as a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania.

Miss Wilson resides at Blossburg with her father, who was the first Secretary of Labor and was also secretary-treasurer of the United Mine workers. Miss Wilson is well known to trade unionists. She is her father's "right arm."

The Salesgirl—Here's a bargain in a flat gentleman's bill-fold.

The Customer—What use would a flat gentleman have for it?

BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS  
**SCHRADER'S**  
ARGENTINE ANT  
**POWDER**  
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY

**Lachman Bros.**  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE  
MISSION ST. 1611 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS

**CLOSING DAYS**  
of our  
**MARCH SALE**

Extraordinary reductions and timely discounts provide exceptional buying opportunities for these last days. Supply home furnishings now.

**LIBERAL TERMS**  
Generous Allowances on Your Old Furniture

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Perhaps you are too rushed in the daytime to give your financial problems the attention they require.

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**NATIONAL BANK**  
O'Farrell at Market  
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# WORKERS' EDUCATION

## HOW TO RUN A UNION MEETING. A Simple Manual on Parliamentary Law.

By Paul Blanshard,  
Former Secretary, Rochester Labor College.

"The Trade Union is the Bulwark of Democracy."  
—Gladstone.

### LESSON X.

#### Hints for the Financial Secretary.

Different unions have different methods of handling their money. If your union has not already told you how to handle the money, the following suggestions may be helpful.

1. The money that is received in the form of union dues and assessments should be entered immediately in a day book, showing the name of each member, the amount paid and the month or week for which it is paid. This day book should have duplicate sheets with carbon paper and the duplicate sheets should be sent to the office of the national union at least once a month. In this way the local and the national union have a record of every penny as it is taken in.

The record of each member can be transferred later to a ledger or card catalog as a permanent record.

2. All money received should be deposited the same day or the next day in a bank in the name of two officials of the union, usually the president and financial secretary.

3. Bills should be paid by checks made in the form of vouchers if possible. Then there can be no possibility of paying bills twice. The simplest voucher is a check with a place on the face of it for writing what the payment is for. Then when the check is endorsed it is a legal receipt for the payment.

Of course, all checks must be signed by both the officials who control the checking account. The two officials who sign checks should have power to spend small amounts of union money for emergency purposes, but all large or unusual expenditures should be voted on first by the union.

4. Union dues should be paid by check in the same manner as other bills or obligations unless otherwise required by your International, State Federation, District or Central Union.

### WHAT IS WORKERS' EDUCATION.

By Matthew Woll,  
Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.

#### No. X.

We recognize the importance of workers' education. We understand the value of information, the value of knowledge, the value of education. We firmly believe that if our democracy is to carry out the purposes and ideals for which it is founded, then indeed must there be universal education both of the minor and of the adult. Indeed, we are reaching a day where all classes, all people, are coming to realize fully the great power of knowledge; and we are beginning to appreciate the necessity and desirability of that knowledge, universally attained and universally applied. To that end organized labor is seeking to apply its energies to the whole of our social development and general educational program.

### MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.

A worker from a big non-union plant went to see a fortune teller last week. The following dialogue took place: "You will be poor until you are 37 years old." He asked, "And then?" "Then you will be used to it."

### FALSE DEFINITIONS.

The labor injunction should be discussed in terms of principle.

If men permit themselves to be enmeshed in generalities of property-defending lawyers, they will be confused, as is purposed.

First, let it be understood that the equity—or chancery—process is a necessary part of our judicial system.

There are innumerable situations where a law court cannot protect property or a property right. Equity—or chancery—will then afford relief.

Until recently personal rights were not considered part of the equity process.

Of late, however, personal rights have been stealthily brought under equity jurisdiction by scrambling them up with property rights, and therein is labor's protest.

An equity judge is unfitted to pass on human relations.

He is not guided by statute, precedent or rule, as in a law court.

The equity judge is supreme. His conscience, his mood and his economic viewpoint are his sole guide, from which there is no appeal. That is why human rights are not safe in his custody.

So when he passes on a question in which property rights and personal rights have been trickily entwined the record shows that he rules in favor of property, even though fundamental personal rights are denied.

The scrambling of property rights and human rights has been made possible by creating the impression that there is a distinction between "business" and "labor," and that both are the same as property.

Every standard dictionary, however, makes no distinction between "business" and "labor."

The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, for instance, tells us:

"Business—A matter or affair that engages a person's attention or requires his care; an affair receiving or requiring attention; specifically, that which busies or occupies one's time, attention and labor as his chief concern; that which one does for a livelihood.

"Labor—To make a physical or mental effort to accomplish some end; exert the powers of body or mind for the attainment of some result; work, strive."

Every authority agrees that to do business is to labor and that to labor is to do business—both are the same. These authorities reject the fiction that to labor one must be covered with grime, and that to do business one must sit in front of a mahogany desk.

These authorities also draw a sharp distinction between "property" and "business" or "labor."

Property is a product of nature or of man's activity. Property is a thing that man owns and can transfer; something over which he has sole dominion and control.

By classifying "property" with "business-labor" the injunction judge has had a free field in subverting government by law and setting up government by discretion.

The labor injunction issue can be summed up in these two points: If business and labor is property, the labor injunction judge is right.

If business and labor are human relations, and have no connection with property, the labor injunction judge has usurped his powers.

Labor holds the latter view and asks Congress to pass the pending Shipstead-La Guardia bill.

This proposed legislation re-establishes the injunction process as originally intended and used.

### WHY THE WATER OF THE SEA IS SALTY.

Because for millions of years the rains have been wearing down the land and carrying the dust and sand from it into the sea. These solid particles fall to the bottom, but there is always a little of the rock that is really dissolved by the water. This stays in the sea and accumulates. In the course of millions of years enough of it has accumulated to make the sea salty.

## Buy Union Stamped Shoes

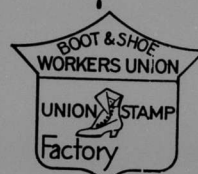
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

## Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY  
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE  
General Secretary-Treasurer



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THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

### THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Mission Branch

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SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE



**THE EXCESSIVE MODESTY OF LABOR.**

By Robert Whitaker.

My father used to tell of a rather consequential-looking young man who walking along an English street when an old gentleman approached him and tapping him lightly on the shoulder inquired blandly, "Excuse me, sir, but are you anybody in particular?"

There are a good many people who think that labor is too self-important today, and would be glad to give the labor movement some such call-down as the older man essayed to give this youth of long ago. Yet even from the individual standpoint very few of us really put a high enough estimate upon ourselves. Self-conceit, without understanding, is, indeed, altogether too easy and too evident. But self-appreciation is quite another matter and must lie back of all profound and earnest self-improvement. It was a great English philosopher and scientist, Huxley, I think, who made the wise remark, "Wisdom for me is to realize how infinitely insignificant is anything that I can do, and how infinitely important it is that I shall do it." That is the real modesty.

Yet, as human events go, it cannot be said that what labor does is insignificant. We are just beginning to get hold of the fact that human history is the story of labor much more than it is anything else, at least more fundamentally. Scientists and theologians may quarrel as to where we came from and whereunto we go when we leave here, matters concerning which there is little room yet for either affirmative or negative dogmatism. But much more important for our present emergencies is a study of what man has been doing since he got here. It is man as creator, not God, we are getting to consider more and more, for man's creative process has been the shaping factor in making all of our ideas and our institutions. And in this labor is first.

Like the theologians and the scientists, labor folks spend a lot of time talking about matters of quite secondary importance, and the less they know about them the more dogmatic and contentious they are. Theories, theories, theories, absorb us and divide, while most of us are pathetically ignorant of matters far more important where assured knowledge is to be had.

Here, for example, is American history. As it is commonly told, even to the children of the workers, it is mostly dubious tradition about yet more doubtful heroes whom we are always exalting at the expense of the common man. The fighter and the politician are IT, though as we know them in everyday life neither of them has enough of either sense or character to be worth a second thought. And the workers, where are they? Did the Indians fail to master America because they lacked fighters and politicians? Or was it because they had no tools and no wisdom in the making and using of tools? Why did Spain and France, both of which had the advantage in the possession of great territory and strategic position in early America, fail, because they could not fight, or chew the rag about politics, or even philosophy? Or was it because the English settlers were common folks, working men and women, who gave themselves to agriculture and industry, that English is the tongue of dominant America today, and our section of America industrially the most powerful section of the world?

Wake up, workers, and walk as if you were somebody! The fighters have done little of consequence except to make a mess of the world. The politicians have been, and are, their puppets and performers. Not much more can be said for the preachers, or the so-called scholars. Usually they have stood in with the exploiting few who have wrecked every civilization that has ever been, and seem to be in a good way to wreck ours and have let the workers shift for themselves. The workers are the health and the hope of the world. Your

concern is not to climb out of the working class, it is to put the working class at the head of human affairs, where it belongs. We shall never have an abiding civilization, or one that is worthy to endure until we have a working man's world, where it is recognized that the biggest thing in the world is to do an honest man's every-day work in making the world fit for us all. To this end the workers should make more of their unions, more of their jobs and the conditions under which they have them, more of their papers, their meetings, their anniversaries, their own heroes of the past and the present and more of their will to have their rightful place in the sun.

**EMBASSY THEATRE.**

New songs, acts and special features will be added to the Embassy Theatre program this Thursday as Al Jolson is "The Jazz Singer" enters its seventh week. Already thousands of patrons have returned to see this engrossing singing and talking entertainment a second and a third time, so warm has been its reception.

The opportunity to see and hear the world-famous black-face comedian in a great human drama stretching over a full afternoon or evening has been a great inducement to many. Seldom before have the majority of persons been able to afford the luxury of attending a Jolson performance.

In addition to "The Jazz Singer," Movietone has been added to the program. This is the medium through which the news reel is made a living reality. It talks, sings and laughs. Through Movietone every sound is transmuted to the screen and out again to the audience.

Commencing Thursday, Benito Mussolini, the famous Italian dictator, will be the star of the surrounding attractions. He will address the audience in both Italian and in English. This is one of the most remarkable attractions which has ever been made for the film-going public.

**FIGURES ON LIGHT.**

The National Popular Government League prints a chart which shows that in 32 selected American cities having a total population of 25,000,000, electric current is served to consumers at an average of 7.4 cents. In 21 Ontario cities having a population of 1,179,000, the average rate is 1.6 cents. If the Ontario companies paid taxes and other charges on the American scale, the Ontario rate would be about 2.4 cents, leaving American consumers paying an excess of five cents over the Ontario rate. These seem to be enlightening figures on light.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

**Union House      Union Clerks**  
**Demand the Label**

**We have every item of Men's Apparel  
from Sox to Suits with the United  
Garment Workers' Label**

**Johnson's**  
**2554 MISSION STREET**  
Next to New Mission Theatre

Home of Generous Credit

**DRESS WELL**  
**On Easy Terms**

**HOME CLOTHING CO.**  
**2500 MISSION STREET**



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**HIGH-GRADE GOODS**

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COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

**526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.**

**DECEMBER 31st, 1927**

<b>Assets</b> .....	<b>\$117,394,234.04</b>
<b>Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds</b> .....	<b>4,850,000.00</b>
<b>Employees' Pension Fund over \$600,000.00,</b> <b>standing on Books at</b> .....	<b>1.00</b>

<b>MISSION BRANCH</b> .....	Mission and 21st Streets
<b>PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH</b> .....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
<b>HAIGHT STREET BRANCH</b> .....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
<b>WEST PORTAL BRANCH</b> .....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

**Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of**  
**FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,**  
**COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,**  
**AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY**

# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year  
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, \$1.00 a year for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1928

The fellow who is always trying to get something for nothing finally discovers that all he can get out of that game is the experience that it can very rarely be done, so that his time is not entirely wasted.

Do not forget the campaign of the Garment Workers' Union to have members of unions buy a union label shirt during the month of April in order to keep that industry going in San Francisco, where it comes into direct competition with Chinese and prison-made articles. Here is a duty that should be performed.

That the five-day week in industry will be a success when ushered in is just as certain as that the eight-hour day is now a success in spite of the fact that the greedy employer whined and wailed that an eight-hour day would ruin his industry and that it was not a practical possibility. About the same arguments are now being heard against the five-day week, but quite generally they are receiving but scant consideration by fair employers or by the general public. The people have become familiar with the fact that those who stand in the way of progress in such matters are invariably wrong. When the idea of workmen's compensation was presented the very same employers vigorously fought it and declared that if put into effect it would ruin their business. Now, after it has been in force more than a decade, it would be difficult to find an employer who would consent to the wiping out of the law. The greedy employer is so easily frightened by changes that he very frequently stands in the way of the adoption of improvements that would be highly beneficial to him. His greed so blinds him that he believes that anything that would be beneficial to the worker must of necessity be harmful to him. Of course, such a position is absurd, but it is difficult to show such individuals that they are standing in their own light. The only way to move them is to put the improvement into effect in spite of them, and with the five-day week it is certain that many of them will have to be forced or their fear will never permit them to adopt the plan. It is also certain that within a short time the five-day week will be quite generally observed in the industrial world, as every day records its establishment in some lines and in some places. It is coming and employers may as well become reconciled to that fact.

## WASTED EFFORT

In the labor movement, as in almost every other activity of modern life, there is a vast amount of time and energy thrown away because of the fact that those who map out the programs and direct the courses of the organizations do not first ascertain whether the things they propose to do have previously been tried out somewhere and what the results were in instances where experiments were indulged in. An idea comes into their heads, suggested usually by some incident that has come to their attention, and they immediately conclude that it is worth a trial, but the thought seldom occurs to them that it might have been gone into quite thoroughly on many other occasions by organizations and dropped because of the impracticableness of the scheme. The labor movement has reached a stage in its development where it is possible to ascertain the history of the various plans that have been tried and to learn definitely whether they have resulted in success or failure or in a combination of both, that is, partly successful and partly unsuccessful, and the organization that goes ahead on any sort of an experiment without first endeavoring to ascertain the facts with relation to the past is, to say the least, not giving its membership the consideration that is due in a rapidly advancing industrial world. Under such conditions the union is placed in a position of directing its energies and using its time in experimentation that is likely to result in nothing and that actually retards its progress by keeping attention away from things that might more profitably be done by the members in fields with which they are thoroughly familiar and that they know would bring about improvements.

Those who have been a long time in the labor movement and who have paid attention to the means by which it has made its successes and its failures very frequently find themselves called upon to oppose the plans of some individual who has a happy thought and wants his organization to launch itself upon what he thinks is an experiment which would but repeat the unsuccessful trials of other organizations. And those who propose such schemes are very often proposed by men whose years would suggest that they should know better, yet because they have not taken the trouble to inquire into the history of the past in an effort to be sure of their ground, they induce the union to go ahead and devote time, money and energy to an effort to accomplish something that a little research would have warned them could not be achieved. Frequently, too, such endeavors result not only in failure but oftentimes is absolute disaster, which sets the union back many years and makes it necessary for it to concentrate all of its energies to a struggle to regain lost ground instead of being free to drive with all its might in a forward direction over well-charted and clearly understood roads. Blind fumbling about is always costly and destructive, and in this day and age it is so unnecessary that the organization which indulges in it is deserving of the severest criticism of the entire labor movement, because the harmful results of such failures cannot be confined to the guilty union. All other parts of the movement must suffer as a consequence of the foolish conduct of any of the unions that go to make up the whole, because the enemies of organized labor are always alert and watchful in their search for ground upon which effective and hurtful criticism may be based, and when they find it they are never backward about making use of it.

In what has been said in this discourse there is no intention to discourage exploration or experimentation, because we must always be on the lookout for new means to achieve our ends, but rather is it the purpose to impress upon trade unionists the necessity for careful study and research before they launch their organizations upon innovations that may mean so much to every member in good or ill, success or failure. No valid excuse can be offered for hasty, blind and unintelligent action when the means for taking proper precautions are so abundantly available as they are today.



### THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Once upon a time some one wrote a song about the idea that "I want what I want when I want it." There are a great many persons like that. They go out slam-bang for what they want when they want it, and if they don't get it, something has got to happen. There has got to be a reason why. This determination to get what you want when you want it is called determination, or perseverance, or something energetic like that. It is considered a fine trait—it signifies character and is supposed to go along with a deep, gruff voice that blares all obstacles right out of the path. It's all very funny. In a great many of the wants of life original personal desire has nothing to do with the case, although, of course, in basic or elemental things it may have a great deal to do with it.

\* \* \*

Some figures happen to be at hand that in a way illuminate the matter. They are from Editor and Publisher. In 1927 business firms doing national advertising spent \$225,000,000—two hundred and twenty-five millions—in daily newspapers alone. A lot of persons who boasted that they wanted what they wanted when they wanted it had their wants created by that advertising expenditure. Here are more specific figures. Four tobacco companies are this year spending \$66,000,000 in promoting the sales of four brands of cigarettes. Here is how minds are made up. Old Gold was brought from practical obscurity up to four place in point of sales within six months. Newspaper advertising alone did this. A lot of free and independent Americans are now going around beclouded in the fond delusion that they made up their minds to smoke this brand of cigarettes. They did nothing of the kind. A tobacco company did that for them. Enough minds were changed within six months to bring the brand up to fourth place in the scale of best sellers.

\* \* \*

The average American thinks he's a very canny person about the kind of automobile he buys. He rants and raves about his good judgment. Well, 26 makers of automobiles and trucks spent a little more than \$26,000,000 in newspapers alone to make up the average American's mind for him before he bought his particular make of Leaping Lena. It begins to appear that if the shouting is loud enough the average American will fall for anything. Shoes, ships and sealing wax—all travel much the same path to popularity or obscurity. Even in the higher strata there is the same phenomenon. Two of the best sellers of the year have been Dr. Will Durant's "Story of Philosophy" and "Trader Horn," written by Ethrelda Lewis and Trader Horn, which is not his real name.

\* \* \*

These two books are excellent books. They rate high in everything that should mark out a good book. But their vast popularity is due to the fact, unquestionably, that they were published by a firm possessed of striking advertising ideas. The population was told that here were two books to be wanted and the population straight away proceeded to want them. Half the population probably stopped reading half way through each of these best sellers. Individuality is rapidly becoming a standardized thing, which means that individuality is getting to be a lot of hooey, blah and hokum.

Drowning Maiden—Succor! Oh, succor!

Knickered Gent—You don't want no sucker. Call a life guard.

### WIT AT RANDOM

"No, I reckon not," replied Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, in response to the invitation of the able editor of the Tumlinville Torch of Liberty and Tocsin of the Times. "I hain't taking no paper now'days."

"But haven't you plenty of time to read?" asked the scribe.

"Well, I mought have if I could ever git ketched up with my resting."—Kansas City Star.

Man at Door—I'm the collector.

Man of the House—My wife is not at home.

Man at Door—I'm not collecting wives, sir.

Salesman—This overnight suitcase would be just the thing to take with you, madam.

Mrs. Newlyrich—Well, I'll take thirty of them. I'm going to stay a month.

"For ten years," said the new salesman, "my habits were as regular as clockwork. I rose at the stroke of six, and a half an hour later was at breakfast; at seven I was at work; dined at one; had supper at six, and was in bed by nine-thirty. I ate only plain food, and never had a day's sickness in all that time."

"Dear me," said the old-timer, in sympathetic tones, "and what were you in for?"

"Did my father leave an order with you, this morning, for a ton of coal?" asked the sweet young thing.

"Don't know, miss," shot the worried-looking new coal dealer. "There was a fellow in who said to hustle a load out to Mr. Zell's residence."

"Yes, that's the name; I'm Gladys Zell."

"Eh?" said the dealer.

"I'm Gladys Zell," said the girlie, as she started out into the snowstorm that raged.

"Of course," he countered; "so'm I!"

A school teacher, seeking to provide for her scholars an object lesson in thrift as part of Thrift Week observance, gave to several of them at the close of school one afternoon a dime apiece, with instructions to spend the coins. She told them that to the one who, next morning, should demonstrate that he had obtained the greatest value for his money, she would give a prize.

A young Scotch lad was the first to report at the appointed time, and he laid a dime on the teacher's desk.

"But, Jamie, I told you to spend it," the teacher reminded him.

"It's been spent," he replied. "I took the dime to our grocer last night and bought a ring of bologna. I untied the ring at the end, scraped the meat out of the inside, and we all had it for supper. Then I blew up the casing with a bicycle pump and the baby played with it all evening, thinking it a toy balloon. This morning I filled the casing with sawdust and a piece of old limburger cheese, took it to the grocer, told him the bologna was spoiled, and got my money back."

Angry Customer (tossing a package on the counter)—Makes washing a pleasure, does it? Does the washing while you wait, does it? It's the little flakes of soap that—

Grocer—Madam, one moment, please. This is not soap.

Angry Customer—Not soap? Not soap?

"No. Your daughter asked for a half-pound of grated cheese and a half-pound of soap flakes. This is the cheese.

"My stars! And last night I made a pudding—" —Progressive Grocer.

### BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth  
Packard Shoes for Men Martha Washington Shoes for Women

Phone Market 170

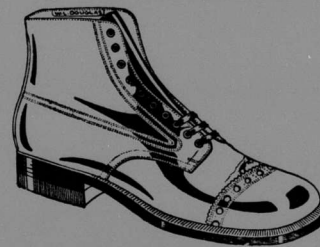
UNION STORE

### BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

*Fifty years of fine shoemaking.*  
**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
Shoes  
**\$5.00 to \$8.50**



**\$7.50**

This Model in Tan, Brown and Black. A Trim, Neat and Dressy Shoe made by Douglas for Comfort and Service.

This is a Union Store, with Every Pair of Shoes Union Made.

**R. A. FRENCH**

2611 Mission Street

At 22nd Street Adjoining the Owl Drug Co.

### AT EASTERN'S NOW !

**Complete 3-Room Outfit--\$259.75**

**Kitchen — Dining Room — Bedroom!**

This special March feature is now on display. Come in and see it today. No obligation to buy. We are glad to show you through the store at all times.

**EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR SIXTH

### BUDGETS HAVE MANY USES

Many families or individuals have used budgets to cut down their spending, to cancel debts, and to build up a savings reserve. Our "Checker Budget Books" are easy and practical to use. Ask for a copy.

### HUMBOLDT BANK

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Branches:

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San Francisco

Founded 1869

San Francisco, Calif.

783 Market Street, near Fourth

### Quality First

**UNITED STATES  
LAUNDRY**

**Telephone  
Market 1721**

**Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars**

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

These Topics are Furnished by the President of the Typographical Union, and Those Desiring Items Inserted Will Kindly Forward Them to Him at 525 Market St., Room 701.

Ferdinand Barbrack is dead. This news came to the members of the Typographical Union unexpectedly, and with it came the realization that a strong man had passed from the ranks of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Barbrack, while a member of the Mailers' Union, numbered his friends in the allied printing trades by thousands. Typographical Topics regrets that its opportunity to view the life of Ferdinand Barbrack was through the narrow vista of a short acquaintance; yet those of our members who had known him for years knew that he possessed traits of character that were an asset to any man. Fidelity to purpose was one; ability to meet difficulty head foremost with a smile on his face another. Ability to take a man's punishment without flinching was another trait of Ferdinand's character, a trait admirable in any individual. Honest, of course; courageous and conscientious. Many printers attended the services on Wednesday to pay their last respects to one who was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Through the death of Ferdinand Barbrack a good friend and upright union man has passed away. Members of the Typographical Union and Typographical Topics extend sympathy to the family of Mr. Barbrack.

From the March Typographical Journal it is learned that William R. Trotter of Vancouver has been appointed to succeed Thomas K. Lewis as head of the statistical bureau at Indianapolis. Mr. Trotter, while serving as vice-president, several years ago established the statistical bureau and is acknowledged to be a statistician of ability.

D. K. Stauffer left Thursday morning for Bakersfield. Mr. Stauffer had been instructed by President Howard to act as his representative in adjusting a controversy over priority brought about by the merger of two papers in that city.

On Tuesday evening, March 13th, the Kern County Labor Council held its second annual harmony banquet in the ballroom of the Elks' Club in Bakersfield. Present at this banquet were about 500 representative employers in every field of endeavor and their employees, together with international representatives of several of the trades unions.

The employers were guests of the various unions in the Kern County area, and the greatest harmony prevailed. Addresses were made by employers and employees, the tenor of which left little doubt in the minds of those attending that the people of Kern County believe that organized labor is the representative way of dealing with the question of capital and labor. State Labor Commissioner Matthewson and Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, made the principal addresses on behalf of labor. Speaking for the employers were members of the clergy, bar, editors and business men of Kern and Fresno Counties. D. K. Stauffer represented the International Typographical Union at the affair.

From the Los Angeles Citizen it is learned that Judge W. S. Baird has been agreed upon by the joint standing committee provided for in the newspaper contract between the publishers and No. 174 as a fifth man to decide the reset ad case. Representing the union on the joint standing committee are Mr. Gable of the Examiner chapel and Mr. McCormick of the Herald chapel. This, it is believed, will mark the first time that the question as to what is to be reset has been submitted to arbitration by a joint standing committee.

President J. F. Dalton of Los Angeles Union was a visitor in San Francisco the latter part of

last week. It is understood that Mr. Dalton was here to attend a meeting of the State Commission of which he is a member.

The writer regrets to report that the union found it necessary to cancel the apprenticeship of two of our apprentice members. These young men had failed to comply with the instructions of the union and their apprenticeship may only be restored by showing satisfactory progress with the I. T. U. course.

#### Notes of The News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

Several stereotypers showed Monday morning with broad grins, holdovers from Sunday's union meeting. According to their reason for the display of dentistry, a vice-president was absent and the presiding officer asked a man sitting nearby to act. The gentleman ascended the rostrum and seated himself. The secretary read the roll call and the president inquired if any names had been omitted. The vice-president interjected the information that his name had not been read. The secretary claimed the gentleman was a stranger to him, hence the omission. "It's about time," stated the acting vice-president, "you got acquainted with me. I've attended the past several meetings and my name was omitted on each occasion." "What's your name?" asked the secretary. "Mr. ———," was the reply. "I don't think I have such a name on my membership list," protested the perplexed secretary. "Well, you should have. I'm a member in good standing of the International Typographical Union."

Eddie Porter can't save how a printer could be mistaken for a stereotyper any more than a stereotyper could be mistaken for a printer.

Anyway, says Bill Clement, it shows they delight to honor printers.

Selection of a disciple of Mergenthaler by stereotypers for a vice-president, avers Alfie Moore, proves they recognize there is merit in the adjective "intelligent" when applied to compositors, even if most writers do quote it.

Fred Wilson, stereotyper, refuses to believe the union president looked around for some one to fill the vice-presidency vacancy, and the only intelligent looking man in the room was a printer—and he didn't know he was lost.

A copy of last week's issue of the Willits News reached Bill Hammond the other day. It was mailed by his son, Bert, owner of the Northern California weekly, he having purchased it less than a month ago upon resigning from the Shopping News. "I noticed an increase of something like three times the amount of advertising it carried before Bert took the paper over," Mr. Hammond said. And if nearly 60 years at the printing business qualifies me to judge, it also carries a lot of boiler plate."

Owing to some misunderstanding at Indianapolis, Red Balthasar was not obligated at Sunday's union meeting. As Red is working on a permit, the delay is not serious and quite probably he will be admitted to membership in April.

A second-year apprentice card was issued Tuesday to Mike Sherman. Mike is as happy as a clam at high tide, for that bit of official paper means a lot to him, seeing that he worked four years as an office boy before an opportunity to register came his way.

Two situations were replaced by Foreman Davy the first of the week. Elmer McGraw's job as makeup was restored and Mr. Muir was given his old position on the machines. Impending opening of baseball undoubtedly influenced the skipper's action.

With Mr. Muir back on a situation, H. W. Ryder, on top of the slipboard, was given the t. f. stretch of Deacon Miller, who for nearly a year has been plugging away at the real estate game in Los Angeles.

Sickness had Pop Greer, night chairman, out of working order several days during the week.

### MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

The San Francisco Mailers' Union was dealt a very severe blow this week when the grim reaper reached down and took from this grand and glorious sphere Ferdinand Barbrack. "Barb," as he was known among his many friends, worked on the annual edition of the Chronicle insert last Sunday night. During the night he took a chill, went home and went to bed, from which he did not again rise. He contracted the "flu," which developed into pneumonia, and he passed away at his home Sunday, March 18th, at 11 p. m. "Barb" was laid to rest in the beautiful Cypress Lawn Cemetery, under a spreading willow tree. The funeral services were rendered by the Rev. M. Duggan in a most impressive manner. Members of the allied printing trades and members of the San Francisco Labor Council, along with the officers of the Councils, attended the funeral.

Ferdinand Barbrack was the first apprentice boy of the San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, and since the time he received his journeyman's card he has always worked for the uplifting and betterment of the crafts of the allied trades in the newspaper field. He was secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco for thirteen years. His passing was a shock to the laboring people of this city. "Barb" leaves a widow and two children.

The officers of the union wish to thank Dominic Del Carlo and Harold Christie for the way they assisted in handling the affairs after we were notified that Brother Ferdinand Barbrack had passed away. We wish to thank those members who so generously donated their machines for the funeral.

Frank Raubinger, who has been confined to his home with a broken bone in his ankle, expects to relieve his pinch hitter next Monday morning. Well, boys, we have one of those things in the Call mailing department now—Brother Tom Burke has a wrist watch. The only trouble with the watch is that it runs fast. It gains 20 minutes every four hours. If you have any bells or rattles, bring them into Tom.

### NON-CONFORMISTS NEED COURAGE.

If you would serve your brother, because it is fit for you to serve him, do not take back your words when you find that prudent people do not commend you. Adhere to your own act and congratulate yourself if you have done something strange and extravagant and broken the monotony of a decorous age. It was a high counsel that I once heard given to a young person: "Always do what you are afraid to do."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL****Synopsis of Minutes of March 16, 1928.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From U. S. Senator Johnson, with reference to the placing of Mexico and other Pan-American countries under quota. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to H. R. No. 170, pertaining to a pierhead line survey by the War Department. From San Francisco Civic Association with reference to Music Week. From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, enclosing list of stores which are fair to it, and requesting delegates and trade unionists to demand the Clerks' card when making purchases. From the Judiciary Committee of the Board of Supervisors, relative to the revision of the charter, and stating the next meeting will be held Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, Room 228, City Hall. From the United Mine Workers of America, with reference to members soliciting aid for the Oklahoma miners. From Blackstone Institute, announcement of a law class to be opened in the Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth street and stating that Theodore Johnson would be in charge of same. From the District Council of Retail Clerks, enclosing a list of stores which are unfair to their organizations.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Hatters' Union, requesting the Council to place the Superior Hat Company on the "We Don't Patronize List." From Watchmen's Union, requesting the assistance of the Council in securing an increase of \$10 per month for members employed by the Board of Public Works.

Requests Complied With—From Post Office Laborers' Union, requesting the Council to endorse H. R. No. 9955, readjusting their salaries on an equitable basis.

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.  
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Regent Theatre.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

From the Board of Supervisors, requesting the Council to send a committee to a meeting to be held to promote the bond issues which are to be voted on at the election Tuesday, May 1st.

From the Cigar Makers' International Union, requesting the Council to protest the passage of a bill known as House Resolution 9195.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of controversy between Stove Mounters' Union and the Eastern Outfitting Company, it was discussed and laid over for one week. The complaint of Musicians' Union against the Orange Grove Cafe was laid over one week. In the matter of requested endorsement of an increase in wages for operators in the Department of Electricity, no one was present representing the union, wherefore the matter was laid over one week. Report concurred in.

**Report of Unions**—Barbers—Requested a demand for the shop card when having work done. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company unfair; complained of some schools purchasing product of National Biscuit Co. Bakery Drivers—Initiated 27 members at last meeting; donated \$50 to the miners. Auto Mechanics—Kays Auto Repair Shop, 3600 Geary street, and Payden, 2225 Mission street, are now fair shops. Waiters—Community Chest was discussed and filed. Teamsters No. 85—Donated \$500 to the miners. Janitors—Donated \$25 to Carpenters' District Council. Cooks No. 44—Donated \$50 to Carpenters' District Council; Foster's Lunches are all unfair. Bakery Drivers—Reported that the Dragon Bakery has adjusted all differences. Asphalt Workers—Donated \$25 to Carpenters' District Council.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—Recommended that the application for affiliation from the Elevator Operators' Union be accepted and the delegate seated; concurred in.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of proposed city ordinance regulating the holding of parades and processions over and along the public streets, your committee begs leave to state that it is opposed to authorize the Chief of Police, as provided in Section 2 of said ordinance, to designate the street or streets any such parade or procession may occupy, and prevent any parade occupying such street or streets as it may desire.

Committee, therefore, recommends that the Council direct the Secretary to communicate to the Board of Supervisors the Council's objection to said provision of the ordinance and request that the following language in Section 2 be stricken out, to-wit: "And said Chief of Police may designate the street or streets such procession or parade can occupy, and when so designated the officer in charge of such procession or parade shall direct the same only along the route designated by the Chief of Police."

In the matter of proposed charter revision and instruction of the Council to formulate a statement as to what parts of the charter should be retained and what new provisions proposed for the protection of labor's interests, your committee begs leave to be granted further time to enable the committee to make a proper survey of the many matters involved in such a proposal. Report concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—It was indelibly impressed on the minds of all present by various delegates to demand the union label when making purchases and to especially assist the Garment Workers' Union.

**Receipts**—\$550.11. **Expenses**—\$1762.86.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

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AT  
6 P. M.

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John J. Barney of the waiters, Charles G. Suiter of the printing pressmen, Jacob Schillb of the butchers, Logan Wagoner of the plumbers, Ferdinand Barbrack of the mailers, William Leach of the carpenters, Thomas J. Moore of the ferryboatmen.

William Conboy, who has been doing organizing work in Los Angeles for the International Teamsters' Union, spent a few days in the city this week on official business. He returned the latter part of the week to the southern part of the State to continue his efforts. He reports progress in bringing the men of Los Angeles together, though many difficulties are encountered, one of which is the unemployed situation now acute in that section as well as elsewhere throughout the country.

Francis Drake, former editor of the Southern California Labor Press, which was recently absorbed by The Citizen, spent a few days in San Francisco during the week calling upon old friends. He also took in the convention of the California State Building Trades Council now in session in Petaluma. He will drive back to Los Angeles after completing his visit in the Bay section.

The Watchmen's Union has asked the Labor Council to approve an increase of \$10 per month for its emmbers in the employ of the Board of Public Works. The matter is now before the Executive Committee and will most likely be reported on to the Council at the meeting this evening. The committee took the question up at its meeting on Monday night last and heard members of the organization.

Rea Last, organizer for the International Journeymen Barbers' Union, is now in San Francisco and expects to spend some time here in an effort to bring about a 100 per cent organization of his

craft. He attended the last meeting of the local and delivered an interesting address to the members at one of the largest attended meetings in the history of the union. His home is in Indianapolis, Ind., but he has been on the Pacific Coast since the early part of January and reports unusual success in organizing the barbers of the East Bay section since his arrival in California.

The following unions have responded to the latest appeal of the American Federation of Labor for the striking miners of Pennsylvania and West Virginia: Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$50; Teamsters, \$500.

These organizations have made donations to the District Council of Carpenters: Janitors, \$25; Asphalt Workers, \$25; Cooks, \$50.

The Elevator Operators' Union was granted affiliation with the Labor Council upon recommendation of the Organizing Committee last Friday night. The delegates from the new union will be seated at the next meeting.

The Labor Council has gone on record in opposition to the ordinance which would make the Chief of Police the absolute dictator as to the streets upon which citizens could have parades. The Council takes the position that such a law would place altogether too much power in the hands of one man, and the Secretary was directed to convey this information to the Board of Supervisors and ask them to strike out that portion of the proposed parade regulation ordinance.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council is devoting some time to a study of the plan to have a wholesale revision of the city charter as proposed by some members of the Board of Supervisors, and all unions are requested to make their ideas with relation to this subject known to the committee so that an intelligent report may be made to the Labor Council before the matter gets very far along in the city's legis-

lative body. The matter is undoubtedly of great importance to every trade unionist in the city and the committee is anxious to have the benefit of the thought of each with relation to the entire subject.

### VALUE OF WORKER'S LIFE.

The average workman's life is worth just \$3393.68 in Pennsylvania. This was learned when the Workmen's Compensation Bureau of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry made public the average compensation paid in fatal accidents occurring in the State since 1916.

However, if the workman's body is taken by units, instead of as a whole, it is worth considerably more, on the basis of these same figures.

The value of the various parts of the human body as established by the bureau makes an eye worth \$1433. A hand is worth 1857 and an arm \$2244. The workman's foot has a value of \$1710 and his leg is worth \$2294.

The face value of the Pennsylvania workman is not so high as the bureau places the worth of a pleasant countenance at only \$601.

The total value, if the workman lost the various parts of his body in consecutive accidents, would be \$10,139.

### EX-CONGRESSMEN.

Representative Edgar Howard, of Nebraska, introduced House Joint Resolution No. 227, prohibiting any ex-members of the United States Senate or of the House of Representatives from engaging in the practice of lobbying, for money or other emolument, before any committee of either House of the Congress, or upon the floor of either House, or in any part of the Capitol, or in the Senate Office Building, within the term of two years following the date when any such person shall have served as a member of the Senate or the House of Representatives of the United States.

### THE RIGHT TO WORK.

By Edwin Markham.

Out on the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men,  
To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf in his den.  
Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone;  
It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.  
They ask but leave to labor for a taste of life's delight,  
For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses watertight.  
They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands,  
They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like the sea sands.  
And the right of a man to labor, and his right to labor in joy,  
Not all your laws can strangle that right nor the gates of hell destroy,  
For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones,  
And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

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